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"Duty, stern daughter of the voice of God." But to him the paths of duty were also ways of pleasantness. For it was a supreme delight to him to see his pupils and associates and colleagues become men of distinguished usefulness to their fellow-men. It was, I believe, one of the greatest secrets of his success as president of the university that he made his associates feel sure that he took a genuine and sympathetic interest in what they were doing. He was wont to quote Emerson's saying, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." With Mr. Gilman, enthusiasm was a divine gift, and from his living flame he was able to kindle the sacred torch in the hand of others. The belief that "the things which are not seen are eternal" was part of his very life, and sustained his courage in the absence of showy results for which many were hoping. To few lives do the words of St. Paul at Antioch more fitly apply: He "fell on sleep, after he had served his own generation by the will of God."

Charles R. Lanman.

FRIEDRICH KOHLRAUSCH (1840–1910)

Foreign Honorary Member in Class I, Section 2, 1900.

Friedrich Kohlrausch was born in Rinteln, Oct. 14, 1840, and died in Marburg, Jan. 17, 1910.

There is a commonly accepted belief that successive generations of the same family do not attain great distinction. To this the family of Kohlrausch is an exception. Rudolf Kohlrausch, the father of Friedrich, was a distinguished physicist and professor in the University of Göttingen, well known because of his determination, with Wilhelm Weber, of the relation between the electrostatic and electromagnetic unit of current, which forms one of the great landmarks in the history of our science. His grandfather, it may be noted, was a historian, also of national reputation, whose history of Germany, in two volumes, ran through sixteen editions at a time when such occurrences were less common than now.

The father died when the son was but eighteen (1858), leaving Friedrich to pursue his studies alone. He obtained his doctor's degree at Göttingen with his father's colleague, Weber, in 1863, and after a short service as Docent in the laboratory of the Physikalischer Verein in Frankfurt, entered upon his academic career as professor extraordinarius in 1866 in the same university. After four years of service in Göttingen, he was appointed Ordinarius at Zürich in 1870. The fear of annexation, widely current in Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian war, aroused some bitterness even in academic circles, and Kohlrausch never looked back upon his residence in Zürich with pleasure. He returned to Germany (Darmstadt Polytechnicum) the following year. It was in the University of Würzburg, to which he was appointed in 1875 and where he remained for thirteen years, that his most fruitful work, namely, that on the conductivity of solutions, was begun. These studies of conductivity were continued with occasional interruptions throughout his active career.

In 1888, Kohlrausch was chosen to the professorship of physics in Strassburg, and in 1894 he was invited to become the successor of Kundt in the great University of Berlin. This latter position, to occupy which was to be accredited the dean of the German university physicists, Kohlrausch declined, partly for reasons of health and partly because of the tremendous volume of administrative work required of the occupant of this chair. But a few months elapsed, however, before he was called again to Berlin, this time as President of the Physikalisch-technische Reichsanstalt in succession to Helmholtz. In this position Kohlrausch proved a veritable inspiration to the considerable group of young men (of which the writer had the good fortune to be one) which had been gathered together for research in connection with the fundamental standards of physical measurement, and it was during his administration that the Reichsanstalt took its position at the head of institutions of its kind throughout the world. The English National Physical Laboratory, established at Teddington during this period, and the Bureau of Standards at Washington, were modeled directly from the Reichsanstalt.

The burden of this responsibility, however, proved to be too great for health which had never been rugged, and he laid it down amid universal regret and retired to private life in 1905. Even in his retirement a considerable number of papers testified to the continued fertility of this extraordinary brain, and at the time of his death in 1910 he had just completed the eleventh edition of his Lehrbuch der praktischen Physik, a book which has proved indispensable to every laboratory worker in physics during our time.

Since Kohlrausch's death his papers have been gathered together and published in two large volumes of "Gesammelte Abhandlungen," which, with the Lehrbuch above referred to, form a monumental record of scientific activity. To pass this in review is hardly practicable within the space of a short memorial sketch. He has made contributions to many branches of physical research, and through the "Lehrbuch" and the great variety of apparatus which bears his name, his relation to his chosen science, both in his own country and abroad, has been of the most intimate kind. Rather by way of illustration than with any purpose of presenting an adequate review of his scientific work, certain of his papers may be cited.

In the category of precise physical measurements we may notice first of all his determination of the ohm and a considerable number of papers upon the measurement of the earth's magnetic constants. In the course of these latter studies new methods and new apparatus were developed many of which are still fully equal to the most exacting requirements of modern quantitative science. The determination, in association with his brother Wilhelm, of the electrochemical equivalent of silver also finds a place in this period of his activity.

The name of Kohlrausch is perhaps most familiarly associated with the work on electrical conductivity in solutions which owes its foundation (the applicability of Ohm's Law to conductors of the second class) and much of its modern development (the theory of polarization, dissociation, and ionic conductivity) to the work of Kohlrausch and his pupils, among whom were included Arrhenius, Barus, Nernst, and many others hardly less distinguished.

ARTHUR L. DAY.

ERASMUS DARWIN LEAVITT (1836–1916)

Fellow of Class I, Section 4, 1878.

Erasmus Darwin Leavitt was born at Lowell, Mass. on October 27, 1836, and died in Cambridge, Mass. on March 11, 1916. He was named for his father, who was given the name because of his father's admiration for Darwin's grandfather.

The public schools of Lowell furnished young Leavitt his education up to the age of fourteen. After that he educated himself for the profession of mechanical engineer, supplementing his work in various machine shops with long and patient study far into the night. To